

Delicious? Well, I should say so

# PLUG TOBACCO

Try it, and you will chew no

New York, but has nothing to say as regards his future, except that he is satis-

Large blocks of the stock of the Colum-

bus & Hocking Valley road have recently

changed hands, which is causing a good

M. A. Zook, formerly superintendent of

the Monon (Indianapolis division), is with

The Cleveland, Akron & Columbus com-

the road. The Dutch Administration Com-

Engine 225 on the Pittsburg division of

reached a speed of ninety miles an hour,

and averaged over eighty-seven miles an

hour for several miles. On one portion of

J. F. Noland has been appointed train-

master of the east end of the Indianapolis

division of the Pennsylvania lines, with headquarters at Columbus, O., vice C. B. Segar, transferred. Mr. Noland has been

vardmaster of the Panhandle lines at In-

The Baldwin Locomotive Works have re-

ceived an order for seventy-one engines from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe sys-tem. This is one of the largest orders the

Baldwin works have ever received from a single railroad company. Forty-two of the engines are to be built imediately.

has notified heads of departments that

hereafter they must be prompt in sending

in rolls of wages of employes, getting them

in as early as possible after the

stood that every man on the system is to

be paid before the 25th of the succeeding

Oscar Murray, vice president and freight

traffic manager of the Big Four, yesterday

ern and Southwestern trip. While absent

he will be at Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Hannibal, Kansas City and St. Louis, and

territory.

to the property.

tion if practicable.

sippi, before returning East.

committee's return to Chicago.

possibly make a run into the cotton-belt

Superintendent Broughton and Chief En-

gineer Baldwin, of the Chicago & Eastern

Chicago & Indiana coal road, which is de-

W. H. McDoel, general manager of the

that he will see how Superintendent Low-

a general superintendent through promo-

The Baltimore & Ohio inspection party,

headed by President Mayer, First Vice Pres-

in northern Indiana. They will go over the

The advisory committee of the emigrant

to have charge of the New York office.

The entire committee will leave Chicago on

Sunday for New York, and may select the

man while there, though it is probable

that he will not be chosen until after the

The contractors who are building the new

bridge from Jeffersonville to Louisville,

over the Ohio river, propose to push the

work this winter so far as the weather

money now to proceed with. There is lit-

who is furnishing the money for its con-

the business of the Terre Haute & Indian-

apolis. It will, as in the past, do the

eight miles of switching track leading to

ago, withdrew as a coal line to Chicago.

When the rate dropped from \$1.50 per ton, Brazil to Chicago, to \$1,10, the Vandalia

A meeting of the Western Passenger As-

sociation will be held at Chicago to-day to

consider the stand taken by the Rock

Island in declaring that unless its fine of

\$150 is remitted it will not join the pro-

posed emigrant clearing - house scheme,

There is so much at stake in the emigrant

scheme, and it has been evolved after so

much trouble, that it is not likely the other

lines will allow the question of \$150 to upset

Surveyors are at work at St. Louis on

a route for a new belt railway, to com-

mence north of the city limits and circle

around the city to the west, coming in at

Carondolet, on the south, and connecting

with the new bridge to be built there. By

those in position to know, it is said that this

new belt road is a part of the plan of the

Burlington to girdle St. Louis on all sides,

and thus connects with every road that

The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City

earned, in the third week of November,

\$36,849, a decrease, as compared with the

corresponding week of 1892, of \$5.049. The

Evansville & Terre Haute earned \$22,442,

a decrease, this year, of \$2,300. The Louis-

ville, Evansville & St. Louis earned \$28,602,

Evansville earned \$15,651, a decrease, this

year, of \$319. The Evansville & Richmond

The railroad commissioners of Kentucky

have submitted an abstract of their report

to the Governor, from which Commissioner

Woodson furnishes the statement that the

total assessment of all the railroads in the

State has been fixed at \$57,319,55, which

is an increase of a little more than \$5,000,-

000 over that of last year, and more than

\$23,000,000 over the valuation placed upon

these railroads by the companies them-

selves. The increased mileage was only

The future of the Baltimore & Ohio sys-

tem is a subject of much speculation.

Doubtless the road will be extended from

Bardstown to Quincy, Ill., where connec-

tion can be made with the Quincy, Omaha

Eastern outlet, the latter running to Tren-

ton, Mo. J. F. Barnard, former president

of the Ohio & Mississippi, is organizing a

the Omaha & St. Louis and open up valu-

able territory now without railway facili-

the suit in which the same court rendered

a judgment last week, sustaining the Westinghouse air brake patents. This last de-

cision denies the motion of the defendant,

the New York Air Brake Company, for leave to sell, subject to a royalty, 3,000 sets

of infringing air-brakes which it claims to

have on hand, and makes the injunction in favor of the Westinghouse Company ab-

solute. The New York Air Brake Company

James Donohue, general freight and pas-

senger agent of the Kansas City, Pittsburg

& Gulf railroad, has sent out notices an-

nouncing a reduction in passenger rates

from Joplin, Neosho and Sulphur Springs

to Kansas City. The new rate is less than

Caldwell, of the Western Passenger Asso-

general passenger agent of the Missouri

Pacific, a competing line, Mr. Donohue says

he made the cut because the Memphis

Local unions of the American Railway

Union have just been organized at Pales-

Paris, Bonham, Gainesville, Denison

tine, Tyler, Longview, Marshall, Texar-

and Ennis, Tex. St. Louis has three unions,

Palestine, Tex., two. The union has an or-

ganization at each terminal and division

point on the Union Pacific system, also on

the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the

Denver & Rio Grande, the Colorado Mid-

land, the Atlantic & Pacific, the Rio Grande

Four years ago yesterday M. E. Ingalls,

president of the Big Four, broke the rule

of having all afternoon trains arrive at the

Union Station between 4 and 5 p. m., and

brought Chicago train 18 in at 3 p. m. At

that time he remarked that within a few

years he would have most of the roads

that hour, and under the present schedule

thirteen trains arrive and depart at the Union Station at that hour. It has proved

and excellent arrangement, as on nearly

all the lines the roads have an accommoda-

Western and the Montana Union.

ciation, and another to H. C. Townsend,

cents a mile. In a letter to Chairman

says it will take an appeal.

route begun the cut.

cuit Court, rendered a further decision

Judge Townsend, of the United States Cir-

company to build 150 miles of road to strike

Kansas City, which greatly needs an

earned \$15,135, a decrease of \$1,157.

decrease of \$6,458. The Peorla, Decatur &

abandoned the Chicago line.

enters II

59 67-100 miles.

will permit. There seems to be plenty of

left for an extended Western, Northwest-

of each month. He wants it under-

M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big For

the issue of such securities.

utes and thirty-nine seconds.

dianapolis for twenty-three years.

terance of way.

### A BIG DEAL PENDING

Possible Consolidation of Indiana and Illinois Roads.

Scheme to Put the C. & E. I., the E. & T. H. and the O. V. Under One Management-Other Railway News.

Without question a movement is on foot looking to the consolidation of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Evansville & Terre Haute and the Ohio Valley roads, and should these lines be consolidated the Ohio Valley will be extended from Hopkinsville, its present southern terminus, to Nashville, Tenn. Who the projecters of the scheme may be is not known. President | the division it ran 11.4 miles in nine min-Ingalls, of the Big Four, denies that he or any syndicate in which he is interested is in the deal, and this may be true at the present time, but it & well known that often these deals are carried on by other parties than the railroad companies interested. No one will queetion that the roads named, extending from Chicago to Nashville, and another line from Chicago to Cairo, and a good line from Chicago to St. Louis would be a great move for the Big Four syndicate to accomplish, but it should be borne in mind that this means a large increase in bonded debt and other liabilities, and it is questionable if President Ingalls would desire to add increased burdens to his already large obligations. The fact that he has a new issue of bonds to draw on cuts no figure in this case, as he can hereafter draw but \$1,000,000 a year from the fifty million dollars of bonds which the company issued a few months ago, using but a certain portion of them to take up old bonds and pay other liabilities. If it is not the Big Four, the question is asked who can it be? The fact is that partes are interested in the Chicago & Eastern Illinois who can command all the capital they wish, and it would be a good line for any company to own from Chicago to Nashville. It is well known that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois has been placed at a disadvantage because of independent position D. J. Mackey. president of the Evansville & Terre Haute, has taken, often defeating some well laid plans of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois in the establishing of a great through line between the lakes and the South. A short time will develop what there is in the rumors, but to name who are the really interested parties would be a difficult task

Economies of Various Lines. The Evening Post last night said: "The railway statements (issued to-day merit careful study. All of them corroborate the inferences drawn earlier in the week from the first granger reports for October. In two of to-day's statements-those of the Atchison and of the Big Four-the saving in operating expenses has been considerably larger than the decrease in gross. In Atchison these October economies were quite as astonishing as were those reported by the Louisville for September; so heavy, in fact, that in the face of a \$239,000 shrinkage in gross revenue, the net receipts actually increased \$115,885. The Louisville did not do so well, and its statement suggests that some expenditures legitimately belonging in September were carried over to 1 October on the books. Yet this leaves the

shrinkage in net revenue for the two months combined far less than might have been anticipated. These huge reductions in operating charges certainly mean one of two facts; either that the managements have been needlessly extravagant in the past or else that really necessary outlay on the roads now is being refused. As a rule, happily, the panic of 1893 found the Western railways in excellent physical

Grain Rates Cut by the Erie. The Erie has given three days' notice of

a cut in grain rates from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard. The new rate will be 20 cents, and will apply on grain, flour and all cereal products. The rate on provisions has not yet been touched, but there is little doubt that it will soon be pulled down in the same proportion as the grain rate, which suffered a 20 per cent. reduction, the old rate having been 25 cents. The action of the Erie was announced too late yesterday for its competitors to meet the reduction, but they will lose no time about

Receivers for the U. P., D. & G. Ex-Gov. John Evans, of Colorado, has won his suit against the Union Pacific. Denver & Gulf road, asking for a receiver. Judge Hallem, in the United States Court. at Denver, yesterday, granted the applica-tion for a receiver, but will not appoint any one to the place until the parties in the suit have had an opportunity to present arguments before him as to the candidates. The full decision occupies five typewritten pages.

Personal, Local and General Notes. The new east-bound tariff becomes effect-

Charles Millard yesterday took charge as general agent of the Indiana car and foun-

W. A. Garrett has been appointed superintendent of terminals of the Wabash road at St. Louis and East St. Louis.

H. J. Rhein, district passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, is expected home from his bridal trip to-day. J. Fletcher, general freight agent of the Kansas City, For: Scott & Memphis, is in the city for a couple of days visiting

J. Fitzpatrick, formerly commercial agent of the Terre Haute & Peoria, has been appointed acting freight agent of the Vandalla at Peoria. J. A. Gance, once with the Big Four, has

been appointed contracting freight agent of the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain at New Orleans. W. E. Mitten has been appointed agent of the Chicago & Indiana coal road at

Goodland. Bert Morris succeeds him as agent at Kingman, Ind. The Illinois Central and the Louisville & Nashville are said to have entered into an arrangement for division of territory and

strict maintenance of rates. J. Q. VanWinkle, general superintendent, and the several division superintendents

on the Big Four system will hold a conference to-day at Cincinnati. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago's new preferred stock, which was offered to York capitalists, it is stated, at 35.

stockholders at 40, has been taken by New Roswell Miller, general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, was in the city yesterday enroute from the South to his headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company has given notice that the 15,000 shares of new preferred stock offered to the stockholders have all been sold. The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern will expend \$3,000,000 in improving the roadbed and increasing the equipment of the late Ohio & Mississippi, which it recently ab-

sorbed. Captain Grammar, late president of the Evansville & Terre Haute, is back from

I AM SU MAPPY!

Relieved me of a severe Blood trouble. It has also caused my hair to grow out again, as it had been falling out by the handful. After trying many physicians in vain, I am so happy to find a cure in S.S.S. O. H. ELBERT, Galveston, Tex.

S CURES By forcing out germs of dis-If it is entirely vegetable and harmless. Treatise on Blood and Skin mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

IRON HALL FINDINGS

Attorneys of Both Sides File Papers with the Superior Court.

Those of the Plaintiff Go Over the Whole Story-Election Inspector's Case-City Company's Answer.

The special findings of facts in the Iron Hall case were filed in Room 1 of the Superior Court yesterday morning by the attorneys interested in the case. For the defendant ex-Judge Howe filed a special finding, which contained a statement of facts agreed to before the trial of the case began. and upon which no evidence was introduced. The attorneys for the plaintiff and the receiver filed a special finding which covered fifty-three type-written pages. A portion of their findings were objected to by ex-Judge deal of comment. Among those who have disposed of large holding is C. P. Hunt-Howe, on account of their containing a reference to the constitution and by-laws of the order. He argued that if they were to be embodied as a part of the special finding his wife visiting friends in this cty for a few days. Mr. Zook is still with the Queen of facts they should be incorporated into it & Crescent as one of its engineers of mainin whole. The plaintiffs' special finding gives a complete history of the order with its object and purposes and methods adopted to pany and George Saul, president of the company, have been enjoined from placing accomplish them. It avers that prior to the a new bonded indebtedness of \$4,000,000 on filing of the suit the officers of the order had diverted a large sum of money from pany appeared before the courts and fought the benefit fund, which was wrongfully transferred to the general fund, and used the Pennsylvania on Tuesday of this week in the payment of extravagant and unwarranted expenses. Continuing, they find:

"That the Supreme Justice, Freeman D. Somberby, for the purpose of concealing the true condition of the defendant, made charges and alterations in the books, so that they did not show the true state of accounts; that he appropriated to his own use and failed to account for large sums of money belonging to the order; that there had been no regular meeting of the executive committee since January, 1891, and no report by it to the branches since 1890, and no meeting of the order since May, 1889. "That at a special meeting February, 1891, Somerby procured the finance committee to recommend an increase of his own salary from \$6,000 to \$10,000; that he had up to the commencement of this action refused to allow a report of said meeting to be made, quired to keep a record and prepare a copy of the proceedings of the Supreme Sitting within sixty days after the close of each session making a complete report of the

order thereto. "That Somerby was required to give \$5,000 bond, and that other officers were required to give bond, but that the said officers had not given bond, although at said time they had in their possession funds of the order to the value of \$1,250,000; that such money was not invested in bonds or securities, but was held subject to the control of some of the officers, and that some of the officers were using the said money for their per-

sonal purpose.

SOMERBY'S "SNAP" BANK. "That Somerby and others got control Illinois, have spent several days on the of the (Iron Hall) bank in Philadelphia, and that little money was on deposit there, and veloping a large earning capacity. As a result of their recent inspection considerthat said bank was acquired by said perable money will be expended in betterments sons to use for their benefit; that Somerby, Hayes and others caused a large part of Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, says trust funds of the order to be taken from he will not appoint a general superintend-ent at present, which is thought to mean it and placed in the bank to be used in carrying on the business of the bank, and that \$450,000 at one time was thus given to the ell handles the road. He prefers to select bank without security or interest; that in April, 1892, the State of Pennsylvania closed the bank as insolvent, and that upon examination it was shown that the bank ident T. M. King and Second Vice President C. K. Lord and General Manager never had a paid-up capital to exceed \$150,-000, and that of this the larger part had Campbell, are to-day inspecting their lines been fraudulently paid in and withdrawn; that the court was proceeding to wind up newly acquired lines, the Ohio & Missisthe bank, and would have wound it up had not Somerby, Hayes and others induced the officers and court to make an order that when the owners of the bank should reclearing house has not yet selected a man store its impaired capital by paying into its treasury \$170,000 in cash said proceedings would be discontinued; that thereupon, in pursuance of the fraudulent purpose, Somerby, Haves and others took out of the treasury Order of the Iron Hall, Indianapolis, the further sum of \$200,000 and put it in the bank, representing that it was in compliance of the order of the court, and thereby causing the court to turn back the bank to their possession; that these acts and misappropriations were kept from the order up to the time of the bringing of this tle question that the Vanderbilts know action; that afterward and before the commencement of this suit they caused other sums of money of the defendant order to The new coal combination will not affect be deposited in the bank, so that it had recelved over and above the sums paid out for its account at least \$716,000, for which switching from the mines, it having thirtythe defendant had no security other than the solvency of said bank, and the said the various mines. The road, some time bank was at that time wholly insolvent,

> by the officers of the local branches to the amount of \$51,000 of the reserve fund of the defendant. "That among the purposes for which Somerby and Hayes acquired the bank was to do a business of writing bonds of insurance required by and from the cashiers and other officers of the order; that at the commencement of this suit the local branches of the order held for the defendant in the reserve fund sums aggregating \$1,360,160.57. of which the only security given by 237 of the local branches of the order were bonds written by the bank as the only surety for funds held by the officers of such branches aggregating at the time of the commencement of this suit the sum of \$601,106.55; that the officers of 136 branches, holding \$167,-211.33, were not at all under bonds. "That Somerby, Hayes, the bank and others had failed and refused to pay said sums of money back to the order to make the same good, but continued fraudulently to pold the funds, and were unable financially to make the same good, and by the fraudulent mismanagement and maladministration of the affairs of the order by Somerby, Hayes and associates the said sums in the bank have all been lost to the defendant order and cannot be applied to the purposes for which they were gathered; that, pending the hearing of this cause in vacation upon the motion to appoint a receiver, said bank made a voluntary assignment, and the receiver is engaged in winding up its affairs; that substantially all the deposits in the bank are those of the defendant, and the deposit of thirty-three branches in Pennsylvania of the reserve fund of the defendant's, aggregating \$51,180; and that the bank will not pay on final distribution as much as 25 per cent. on the indebted-

and had received besides the sums above

mentioned funds of the defendant deposited

ness for deposits. SOME OF THE FIGURES. "At the time of the commencement of this suit there were 1,076 local branches and 63,281 members. These members had paid into the benefit fund \$7,394,399 and had received on account of such certificates in sick and disability benefits \$1,614,260; that the outstanding face value of the aggregate liabilities of the certificates was \$50 .-624,800 which existed less the said sum of benefits paid, to-wit, \$1,614,260; that the liabilities would mature in the aggregate to the sum of \$29,504.792 for the years ending 1896; that the last assessment made realized the sum of \$129,756.25, of which \$25,-951.25 was for the reserve fund and the rest for the benefit fund; that all just claims had been paid except those for which warrants had been issued, aggregating \$102,420, and \$239,785 accrued but not paid, and for which no warrants had been issued

"That at the commencement of this suit the amount of money in the benefit fund was \$963,750.13, of which benefit fund \$716,-000 had been placed, as heretofore stated. in the said Mutual Bank in Philadelphia and was not available, so that the entire amount of available cash in the benefit fund for the payment of the aforesaid liabilities was \$247,750.13, making a deficit of

From Jan. 1, 1892, to the beginning of this suit the defendant collected by assessment \$1,626,172.25, of which \$1,300,937.80 was applicable to the benefit fund and \$325,-234.45 was for the reserve fund; and during the same period the defendant paid out on final sick and disability claims \$1,396,248.91. The face value of the certificates maturing in 1892 was \$1,850,415, to which would be added other claims accruing in 1892 upon the outstanding certificates maturing in 1892 and in the years subsequent. In order to meet the maturing obligations for the year 1892, after drawing one-seventh Kansas City two, Springfield, Mo., two, of the reserve fund into the treasury of the benefit fund, would have required at least seventeen assessments. "The amount paid by the order from the

benefit fund to the holders of certificates which subsequently lapsed (since the organization of defendant) exceeded the amount paid by such members on account of such assessments on said certificates by the sum of \$127,646.83. At the time of the commencement of this suit the defendant was insolvent.

The facts regarding the appointment of the receiver by Judge Taylor, sitting in varunning their through trains to conform to | cation, are reviewed and figures presented showing the strength of the order in the various States at the time of the appointment. It is found that receivers have been appointed in various States and since their

the funds from their hands. The organiza-tion by Somerby and his followers of the Order of the Iron Hall, of Baltimore City, and assignment to them of claims against the old order is mentioned and the organization of the McIntosh and Libbey Iron Halls at Philadelphia and Indiarapolis on the same date referred to, each of these or-ganizations are now claiming to be the legal one. It is also shown that Receiver Falley received from Supreme Cashier Davis \$602,483.52 and that there is now in his hands the sum of \$715,165.84, which, together with the building owned by the order in this city, valued at \$38,000, is all of its assets. The following conclusion is suggested by the attorneys:

"The defendant is now insolvent, and the court finds that the maladministration and wrongful and fraudulent conduct of the officers of the defendant, hereinbefore set forth, and the consequent litigation in this court of the various other States, as above stated, and the failure of the members of the local branches throughout the country to continue their organization, as herein appears, and the general abandonment of the order by the members thereof and the tying up and distribution of the funds of the defendant in the various States and courts, together with the dissensions existing between the rival, so-called organizations, and the entire failure to do business since the commencement of this suit, and being also insolvent at the present time, that it would be impossible and impracticable for the defendant to resume and carry on its

### ELECTION INSPECTORS' PAY.

Case of Van Stann Argued Before the Superior Court. The suit of Van Stann against the city for pay as an election inspector was argued before all the judges of the Superior Court yesterday afternoon. Van Stann is one of the Democratic election inspectors who claims that he is entitled to \$2 per day of eight hours for his service. This exorbitant allowance made by the canvassing board was refused by Controller Trusler, and Van Stann sued to recover the amount named. James M. Cropsey appeared for the plaintiff and City Attorney Scott for the city. Mr. Cropsey argued that an election inspector was a laborer and not an officer, and that the statute making eight hours a legal day applied to them. On this construction he argued that the inspectors were allowed or should be paid \$2 for each eight hours that elapsed after the time when the ballots and other material were placed in their hands, which at the last e ction was two days before the election. City Attorney Scott argued that the election inspector was an officer, and hence in the statute, which was 32 per day without any specifications as to what constituted a day, and that therefore the inspector was only entitled to \$2 for election day, regardless of the number of hours at work, and the same amount for the day spent before the canvassing board. The case was before Judge Bartholomew in special term, but the other judges sat in the case upon invitation from him. No decision was reached

### STREET-RAILROAD LITIGATION. City Company's Answer to the Citi-

zens' Complaint. In the pending suit in the United States court of the Citizens' Street-railroal Company against the City railway the defendant vesterday filed answer to the amended bill of complaint recently filed by the plaintiff. The document is lengthy and enters a general denial of the facts alleged by the Citizens'. In reference to the ordinance granted the Citizens' company by the Council in 1864 the answer avers that so far as it conferred upon the Citizens' street railway the sole and exclusive right to operate and maintain a street railroad system in and upon the streets of Indianapolis was and is illegal and void; for that, by the laws of Indiana, the Common Council of Indianapolis had no power to give any company a monopolistic right of occupancy of the streets of Indianapolis. Neither had the power to prevent any subsequent Council to granting rights to another company. In substance, the attorneys for the City Railway Company deny all manner of unlawful combination and conspiracy which is charged by the amended bill.

### NEIGHBORHOOD QUARREL. Brinkman-Krauss Case Dragging Its

Length Along. Several days ago Mrs. Minnie Brinkman instituted surety of the peace proceedings against Mrs. Catherine Krauss in Justice Daniels's court, and the case has had a long and tedious course, having been tried twice, and being now set down for a third trial. Mrs. Brinkman alleges that Mrs. Krauss had been given to annoying her (Mrs. Brinkman's) children by throwing water upon them, throwing stones at them and setting a dog upon them. Both the women reside on East Ohio Pine street, and the whole

neighborhood has become involved in the broll on one side or the other. Ten days ago the case came up for trial before a jury, and after consuming three days in the trial the jury disagreed. Last Tuesday it was again called for trial before a jury, and yesterday morning the jury brought in a verdict against the defendant. Yesterday afternoon Justice Daniels sustained a motion for a new trial by the defendant's attorney, and set the case down for trial a

Receiver's Report. F. Rand, receiver of the Indiana Banking Company, yesterday filed his report on the intervening petition for an allowance filed in Room 1 last Wednesday. The receiver reported that he had assigned to the attorneys the Sturm and Heath notes and Sturm contract with the bank, and the report was approved by Judge Bartholomew,

who sat as special judge. Chattel Mortgage Filed. William H. Robson yesterday filed a chattel mortgage on his printing establishment and office furniture in the Cyclorama Building in favor of Mary E. Paddock. The mortgage is to secure the payment of nine notes of the aggregate value of \$3,100.

### THE COURT RECORD. Circuit Court.

R. R. Stevenson, Judge Pro Tem. Francis McClane et al. vs. Ithamar W. Lucker et al.; to quiet title. On trial by P. J. Gorman vs. Edward G. Cornelius et al.; street assesment lien. Dismissed by

New Suits Filed.

German Mutual Insurance Co. of Indiana vs. Hamilton Currens, et al.; foreclose mortgage. Superior Court, Room 1 Laura Bergner vs. Aramantha Buckner et d.; foreclosure mortgage. Superior Court. John H. McKeiver vs. Caroline J. Booth et al.; in judgment. Circuit Court. The Romona Oolitic Stone Co. vs. Enos Hege et al.; supplemental to execution. Superior Court, Room 3.

### AN A. P. A. PROTEST.

A Member of the Order Criticises the Sermon of Rev. Carstensen.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: As an earnest, interested and thoroughly posted member of the A. P. A., I am constrained to protest against the false position the organization might occupy in the minds of some of our citizens after reading the sermon of Rev. Mr. Carstensen, published in your issue of the 27th inst. I suppose Mr. Carstensen considers his sermon an attack upon the A. P. A., but through his evident lack of information or prejudiced reasoning on the subject he has failed to grasp the true purport of the movement in all its meaning. He is evidently under tae impression that the A. P. A. is organized to secure the supremacy of one religious faction over another. This is most emphatically an error. The A. P. A. would as rigorously attack Mr. Carstensen's church or any other if they had the same political aspirations and intentions as the Romish church. Mr. Carstensen, in defending the Romish church, follows the sentiment of "By their works ye shall know them." The A. P. A. uses the same sentiment in their attack, but their conception and Mr. Carstensen's conception of the "works" widely differ. In our judgment of "works" we look upon the completed structure, the object, the intention, not upon the method, as I am afraid Mr. Carstensen, does. In passing upon an artisan it is customary to judge his finished work rather than his muscular arms, his mighty blows, his perspiration or his fatigue-so that to us there is no argument in Rome's charities, hospitals, her superdemocracy. tion train, leaving about 4 p. m., and it would be difficult to handle the local and through trains at the same hour.

appointed in various states and since their consider them "work." not "works." In all appointment no effort has been made to this we do not consider ourselves attacked. Thos. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market area, privileges for payment to consider them "work." not "works." In all this we do not consider ourselves attacked. Thos. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market area, privileges for payment to consider them "work." In all this we do not consider ourselves attacked. Thos. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market area, privileges for payment to consider them "work." In all this we do not consider ourselves attacked. Thos. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market area, privileges for payment to consider them "work." In all this we do not consider ourselves attacked. Thos. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market area, privileges for payment area.

between his and the Romish church; nor need Mr. Carstensen be afraid of being accused of bigotry, for, as I have before said, the A. P. A. attacks the religious phase of the question only so far as it conflicts with the political phase.
We believe that all institutions wherein future voters are educated, wherein future

mothers of future voters are educated, should be open to governmental inspection. We believe that the expenditure of all government moneys should be under the im-mediate inspection and charge of a govern-ment official or officials. That there is opposition to all this, and that this opposition is found solely in the Romish church is a notorious fact. The disposition of the A. P. A. is to deal with present issues; but as Mr. Carstensen has gone into the past in his reference to St. Catherine, St. Elizabeth and St. Margaret, I might go there also and cite St. Bartholomew's day, the In quisition and the condition of France previous to 1793. Surely, if he wishes to de-fend the Romish church he should let the past alone. Our great fight is for politics devoid of church control, (and, by the way, this is a point Mr. Carstensen has not touched be-yond one short sentence), the preservation of the integrity of our public schools and the restriction of undesirable foreign immigration. If Mr. Carstensen will attack the A. P. A. upon these heads he will be in our territory, but when he places us in the attitude of waging a war for protestantism against catholicism we can little more than tell him he is mistaken, and ask him to represent us as we are. NAVARRE. represent us as we are. Indianapolis, Dec. 1.

The Number of Pensioners. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal In your issue of Nov. 29 appeared a clipping from the New York World, in which it is stated that there are now 900,000 Union soldiers and their heirs upon the pension rolls-a greater number than was borne upon the muster rolls or engaged on the confederate side. Nothing can be further from the truth, and the writer of the article well knew the statement to be false. From the most accurate statistics over 800,000 soldiers were enlisted in the confederate army, many of whom are now drawing pensions for thirty days' service in the Mexican farce-it cannot be called a war. In round numbers there has been issued from the beginning of the original law, July 14, 1862, 862,767 certificates for original pensions, which comprises all pensions under such law and the act June 27, 1890; 385,909 certificates have been issued in the same length of time to widows, minor children, dependent mothers and fathers of deceased soldiers; 26,000 and over certificates have been issued to Mexican soldiers and their heirs in the short space of time that the Mexican law has been upon the statute books, or about 5,000 more certificates than the entire force engaged in the great struggle with the greasers. When the pension law of 1862 was passed the certificates commenced at No. 1 and have been numbered consecutively, and, as it has been thirty-three years since the law first came in force, it is safe to presume that at least from forty to fifty per cent. of the certificates issued have lapsed from death, remarriage of widows and minors passing the age of sixteen years; counting, then, the total number of certificates issued, 1,248,676, and deducting, say 40 per cent. for certificates that have by death of the soldier and other causes been canceled, we would find that there are now of all classes of pensions dependent upon the war of the rebellion, 749,205 soldiers, widows and orphan children, upon the rolls. This estimate is high, taking into consideration that under the law of which provides for pensions for the soldier who served ninety days there would be near 2,000,000 persons entitled The number of Union soldiers and their beneficiaries now on the rolls is startling in comparison with that of the Mexican war. Sixty per cent. of those entitled under the laws granting pensions to Union soldiers and their heirs have received pensions, while 20 per cent. more persons have received benefits under the Mexican pension law than were engaged in the Mexican war. Let the gentleman in the future examine his statistics more closely, and he may not make such an outrageous and false statement as to show his utter ignor-

### No New Thing.

ance of the matter about which he writes,

and may save himself from being taken for

an offspring of the long-eared animal that

Baalam rode in ancient times.

Anderson, Ind., Dec. 1.

Detroit Free Press. He loved the girl. That was plain to the most casual ob-

J. T. KNOWLAND,

He sent her flowers. He wanted her to go with him wherever Every spare moment was devoted to her. When he was beside her he was the willing slave of her every wish. Did she drop her fan, he was first to pick Did she want a glass of nectar, he flew Did she want an easy chair, he moved all the furniture in the room in order to gratify her. Did she ask this or that, he was only too glad to be of service Theater tickets and drives and candy and books and all manner of pretty little souvenirs were for her alone. Where she was, there was his treasure His voice was a flute note for her always; and his days were spent in thoughts of her. But that was years ago. How different now.

### WANTED-AGENTS. MAN WANTED-SALARY AND EX-

He married her.

penses; permanent place; whole or part time. Apply at once. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Chicago. WANTED-Lady agents. Adhesive rubber tissue mends clothes, rips, etc. Quicksales. Large profits. INDIANA NOVEL TY COMPANY. Box 571, Logansport, Ind AGENTS-Salary or commission. The greatest invention of the age. The New Patent Ink Erasing Pencil. Sells on sight. Works like magic. Agents are making from \$25 to \$125 per week. further particulars write the MONROE ERASING MFG. CO., X 840, La Crosse,

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Encyclopaedia Britannica, very cheap. Address J. G. P., care Journal. FOR SALE-Lease on furnished boarding house; good reasons for selling; doing good business; near sanitarium and depot; Martinsville, Ind. Address Box 96.

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### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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### ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is the list of letters remainng unclaimed in the Indianapolis postoffice Saturday, Dec. 2, 1893. Please call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this

Ladies' List. A-Aultman, Miss Mary. B-Brown, Mrs. C. M. (2); Blake, Mollie; Burns, Miss Mamie; Booker, Ellen; Beinke, Mrs. Elizabeth; Bates, Anna; Bray, Miss Nellie; Black, Miss Maud. C-Culver, Mrs. Ella (2); Coleman, Miss Anna; Curren, Miss Ett; Cunahan, Mrs. Mary; Cold, Miss Laura; Clark, Mrs. Chas.; Cunningham, Florence. D-Davis, Miss Maggie; Davis, Miss Anna Denison, Mrs. Elvira; Davis, Mrs. David. E-Eulon, Miss Alice.

F-Flemmins, Mrs. Jane. G-Gibbs-Miss Adela; Gillen, Mrs. Lou; Gallagher, Miss Ella; Grimes, Miss Clara, H-Hoswell, Mrs.; Hickerson, Miss Aman-da; Hopkins, Miss Louise; Handley, Miss Annie: Harris, Miss M. G.; Hunt, Miss Ida. I-Ingram, Mrs. Sallie. J-James, Miss Katie; Johnson, Miss Sadie; Johnson, Miss Violet.

K-King, Miss Emma. Mc-McMurray, Nettie. M-Miller, Miss Mollie; Miller, Miss Alice; May, Miss M. D.; Moore, Miss Irene. P-Peck, Mrs. Nettie; Perry, Mrs. Jennie; Paddock, Miss Mary; Pemberton, Miss R-Rone, Miss Mollie; Russell, Lillie; Roberts, Mrs. Mary E. S-Starck, Miss Elwine; Smith, Mrs. Etta; Schultz, Mrs. Eliza A.; Smothers, Carrie; Schmidt, Mrs. C. F.; Smith, Nancy; Sanders, Miss Carrie; Seibert, Miss Lena; Schaffer, Mrs. S. V.; Slenarl, Mrs. A. G.; Sullivan, Mrs. Mollie.

T-Trinel, Mrs. D. W-Wilson, Miss; Wright, Miss M. E.; White, Miss Dollie: Wilcox, Mrs. Berry Waters, Miss Annie; Williams, Miss May; Waters, Miss Maud; Watkins, Mrs. Katie; Welch, Miss Lizzie; Williams, Miss Alice. Y-Young, Miss Pearl. Gentlemen's List.

A-Anderson, Albert A B-Brown, Earn; Bery, Marion; Bunn, Chas.; Boswell, Wm.; Bailey, Lew. C-Campbell, H. W.; Coll, Ed; Conley, D-Dovel, Arthur (2); Davis, Ben; Davis, Oliver; Daniels, Bert. E-East, Thomas P.; Elsasser, W. C. F-Foster, W. Bert; Ford, Byron; Forrester, W. L.; Fiscus, A. L.; Fowler, G-Gauley, Jas. A.; Gimse, Ett; Gaudy, E. E.: Geissler, H. H-Holler, R. A.; Heihemann, Rev. F.; Hudson, C. A. J-Jennings, E. J K-Kimbark, D. E.; King, J. C.; Keeler,

I. W.; Krohn, Jim. L-Lund, Otto; Lange; Lone, Dr. Fred M. Lenehan, O. M.; Lefett, Mr.; Love, Law-Mc-McGill, James B.; McMilon, James; McConnell, P. J. M-Munson, Geo. D.; Malott, Frank; Moore, Mr.; Matherson, R.; Morris, Sig; Meaford, Santford; Moore, James (2); Moon, L. J.; Moon, T. F.; Murphy, John; Morris, L. V.; Mills, William; Meyer, Wm. N-Newton, Eugene M.; Newton, Harry. P-Parker, Wm.; Piercy, Wm. H. Q-Quinton, G. (2). -Rabus, Ed; Roggers, J. C.; Rains, M. D.; Rayley, Henry; Railsback, J. A.; Rob-refson, J. S.; Rogers, A. P.

S-Safer, Jos.; Stewart, P. H.; Samuels, Sol; Spaulding, Chas.; Schroeder, Joe; Sedgwick, John R.: Smith, John T.; Shutts, Warren; Silvers, Wm.; Stewart, D. F. T-Taylor, John W.; Tatmon, Frank Taylor, Sam. U-Ullman, Harry. V-Vincent, Dr. S. T.; Vivian, R. H

W-Wear, F. A.; Winter, Dr. F. H.; Winter, A. B.; Welty, Lesley; Williams, C. H.; White, J. M.; Watkins, J. P.; Watson, E. P. THOMPSON, P. M.

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